

### **IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as follows:

**Page 6, line 22 to page 7, line 3:**

To prevent thermal runaway, the layer of thermal fusible material 16 is placed in intimate contact with face 14 of the MOV 12 and has a connection tail 18 to which is connected a lead 22. Current normally flows through the lead 24 to the face 26 of the MOV 12, the MOV ~~132~~ 12 itself, the layer of material 16 to the connection tail 18 and the lead 22. If the current flowing through this circuit rises due to load switching, etc. to cause the MOV to heat up, the material 16 will also heat up, will form at least one crack, and will separate at least partially from the surface of the MOV. If the material is an epoxy or a ceramic it will crack, and if it is a solder it will melt. In each instance, the path to the connection tail 18 and the lead 22 will be a high resistance path such as a spark gap. The creation of the spark gap keeps the MOV in the circuit during the over voltage surge to provide protection to the load and, at the same time, protect the MOV from excessive heating which could cause it to fracture and explode.

**Page 13, lines 11 to 18:**

A test button 226 extends through opening 228 in the face portion 216 of the housing 212. The test button is used to activate a test operation, that tests the operation of the circuit interrupting portion (or circuit interrupter) disposed in the device. The circuit interrupting portion, to be described in more detail below, is used to break electrical continuity in one or more conductive paths between the line and load side of the device. A reset button 230 forming a part ~~of~~ of the reset portion extends through opening 232 in the face portion 216 of the housing 212. The reset button is used to activate a reset operation, which reestablishes electrical continuity in the open conductive paths.